

SPORTS

SOVIET CYCLISTS' RECORD SPEED

Having won two gold, one silver and two bronze medals at the world championships in Zurich, the Soviet cyclists continue their successful performance on the road.

The USSR national has won the 100 km road race in the vicinity of the Swiss town Altdorf with a speed that proved record for world championships—50.335 km/h.

The Olympic champion, Yuri Kashtin along with the silverholder of the Peace Race, Oleg Chirida and Sergei Navolokin.

With 20, and Alexander Zinov, 19, all from different cities of the USSR, made it under 2 hours — 1 hr 59 min 12 sec. Second place, as in 1982, was taken by Switzerland with 2:00.53, and the third by the Norwegians who surprised with 2:01.29.

At the world championship last year the Soviet team was third and included Kashtin and Chirida. This time the coaches found an optimum team composition counting on the Olympics—10 champion Kashtin and the youthfulness of his teammates.

KASPAROV SCORES 6.5 OUT OF SEVEN

A whole series of international chess contests are going on, with the tone still being set by the Soviet masters and grandmasters. The USSR national team is confidently in the lead in the world championship for junior chess teams in Chigorin, with 25 points after eight rounds, the closest rivals of the Soviet players are China and Iceland with 20.5 points each. In the latest match, the USSR team beat France 4-0. There are three rounds left before the end of the championship.

In Moscow, the first world chess championship has started on girls under 20. Student Elena Khramova of Moscow made a spectacular debut by winning the first two games. The 17 round championship is contested by girls from 14 countries. At the major international tournament in the Yugoslav town of Niksic, the Soviet grandmaster, Gari Kasparov continues his successful performance. In the seventh round he won six games. He beat Ljubomir Ljubojevic and Bozidar Ivanovic, both of Yugoslavia, and Bent Larsen of Denmark. With 6.5 points, he is 2.5 points ahead of Tony Miles of Britain. The second half of this major international event, which stands in the 14th category according to the FIDE classification begins with the eighth round.

Soviet players Andrei Sokolov, who is a world champion among juniors, and Nina Goulis, who took part in the matches between the contenders for the world championship, are leading at the traditional memorial tournament in honor of the Russian chess player, Mikhail Chigorin in Sochi. After ten rounds, they have 5.5 and 3.5 points respectively. The recent leader in the men's championship, Boris Ivkov of Yugoslavia lost games to two boys — grandmasters Yuryevy and Stepanov. The championship will run for another five rounds.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer



Romania and the GDR rugby national teams met in a game won by Romania 58-0. The game was part of the Druzhba (Friendship) traditional international contest held in Moscow for players under 18 from socialist countries. The champion team will become known on September 3.



The USSR championship in women's field hockey goes on.

In the photo: Moscow SKIF met Moscow Region Spartak to draw 2-2. Photo by Sergei Proskurin

Moscow Spartak and Kiev Dynamo drew 0-0 in the USSR soccer championship led by Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr with 30 points after 20 games. In the latest round Dnepr beat Minsk Dynamo 2-1.



Photo by Vitaly Blagodarov

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP AHEAD FOR VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

The USSR national volleyball players have once again proved that they deserve their high reputation after a convincing and vivid victory in the 6th Vladimir Savvin International Memorial. They won six games out of six against the teams of the USA, Czechoslovakia, Japan and Poland, the elite of world volleyball.

They played their best game on the concluding day beating the Poles 3-1. The Polish team was excellent, led by senior coach Hubert Wagner and the experienced captain and champion of the 1976 Olympics Tomasz Wuytowicz. But they were playing against world, Olympic and European champions who have virtually known no defeat on the world arena for over six years.

That was the sixth win on end for the Soviet national in the tournament commemorating the outstanding sportsman and organizer of Soviet volleyball. The captain, Vyacheslav Zaitsev, was the heart of his team and was named best player of the tournament. Other top players were Dmytro Dvorkin from the USA, and Tomasz Wuytowicz, Poland.

Vyacheslav Zaitsev, senior coach of USSR-1 summed up the results of the Odessa tour-

nament noting this year's memorial was most representative of all, as exemplified by the participation of three Olympic champions—USSR, Japan and Poland.

Our success, he said, is regarded by us as an important step before the European championship due in the GDR in September.

Commenting on other participants, he said, the USA's success is quite logical being a result of thorough coaching and selection, as well as the growth of volleyball as a popular sport in that country.

OF INTEREST

Blind sailor arrives on time

42-year-old Hank Dekker has arrived in Honolulu, Hawaii, on schedule having become the first blind sailor to cover 3,000 km from San Francisco single-handedly in a yacht.

It took him about one month to his "Dark Star" vessel equipped with a special compass and a sound-based navigation system.

3 more stages for world autoracers

Another stage of the world championship in Formula One cars, this time at Zandvoort, Holland, has made the struggle to gain leading positions more acute.

Experts had no doubt about the successful performance of the championship's leader Alan Prost driving a turboengine Renault. Brazilian Nelson Piquet led from the beginning to a Brabham BMW. Prost followed him. Frenchman Rene Arnoux's Ferrari was ten seconds behind them.

Prost tried to overtake Piquet during the 41st lap on a muddy lane. This happened at the end of a straight course when the racers braked hard preparing for the bend. Prost's car bumped against Piquet's and the Brabham hit the rubber tires wall. The driver was safe but quit the race. Prost continued, but his clutch failed after half a circuit.

Arnoux took the leading position and was first in the 72-lap 306.144 km race. He was followed by his compatriot Patrick Tambay in a Ferrari. Englishman John Watson's third place was a complete surprise with his conventional McLaren engine. His teammate, Austrian Niki Lauda tried out a new McLaren for the first time this season with a Porsche turboengine. But he had to quit because of front brake blocks overheating.

Prost continues to lead with 51 points, followed by Arnoux 43, and Piquet and Tambay (both 37 points). They are the ones to race it out for the championship in the three remaining stages.

CAC—PERPETUAL CHAMPION

The Central Army Club ice hockey players have won the finals in the European championships cup, beating the local Tappara club in Tampere, 6-1 to earn them the title of best European team for the 12th time.

The CAC goal was kept by Vladimir Tretyak in all 13 competitions.

I wanted to show with my voyage, the brave sailor told the press, that handicapped people can master various occupations and discover a lot of new things for themselves. Dekker had his two way radio out of action and coast guards nearly announced a search for the ship but everything went well.

Dekker is a former racing car driver who lost his eyesight in 1972 after an attack of glaucoma. He learned yachting in 1981. He used to go out to sea but always kept fairly close to the shore.

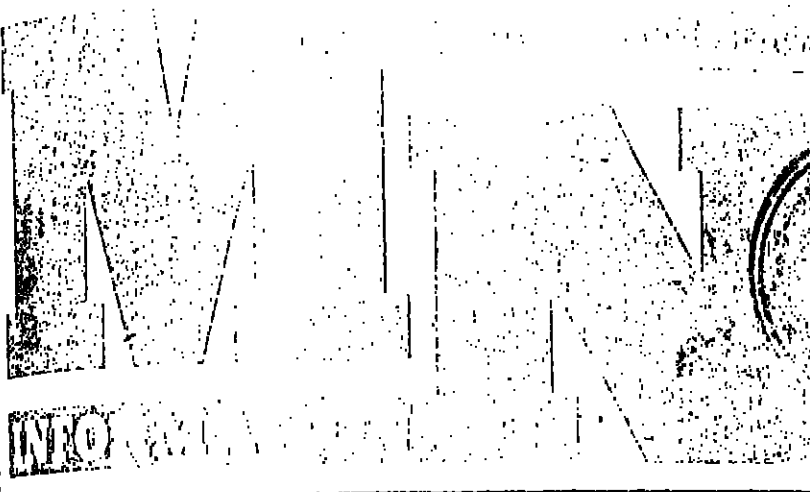
Vladimir McMillan



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Responsible round ahead

Geneva. Talks are to be held here between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe.

This round of talks will be a highly responsible one, said the head of the Soviet negotiating team at the talks, Yu. Kvitsinsky. The next few months will decide whether it will be possible to thereby preventing an escalation of the nuclear competition. If agreement cannot be reached, Europe will have to face American missiles, which will lead to inevitable countermeasures from the Soviet Union.

Much now depends on a what direction the talks will take including the future prospects for the talks.

The Soviet Union is firmly in favor of an agreement. Another testimony of the Soviet Union's goodwill has been the readiness expressed by Yuri Andropov on August 27 to eliminate in the European part of the Soviet Union those medium-range missiles which could be used in case of a mutually acceptable agreement, including destruction by the United States of its place to deploy its new missiles in Europe. The numbers of the missiles to be destroyed would include most of the SS-20, L-5, as many as would be over and above the total number of the corresponding missiles at the disposal of Britain and France.

SOUND SOVIET POSITION

Stockholm. An International Conference, "Security for All", has been held here at the initiative of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. The conference was addressed by V. Zagladin, Member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Experience shows, he said, that the arms race cannot be won. The security of one country cannot be secured at the expense of creating a menace for others. This is why the only security principle for acceptance in any time should be seen in the provision of equal and unbalanced security for all countries. The Soviet representative continued the new peace initiative put forward by Yuri Andropov in response to the new peace "Pravda".

Yuriy Baku, chairman of the Subcommission on disarmament and armaments control of the Executive of the Pro-Soviet, underscored the well-founded position of the USSR which considers the problem of nuclear weapons limitation in Europe with the inclusion of the British and French nuclear missiles forces.



The diplomats in the Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions.

Photo by Yuri Tuminov

'Peace atom' town meets diplomats

"Science is a fruitful tree. Its fruits, its tangible results, are of course important for society. The roots of this tree lie in fundamental research," said Academician Nikolai Bogolyubov, Director of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute of the Soviet Union in the town of Dubna, and his words are often quoted by scientists and specialists. The fundamental research linked with the mathematical and physical interpretations of the basic structure of matter have for 27 years been successfully developed and consolidated in the town which has over these years, grown on the banks of the Volga River 125 kilometres north of Moscow.

A few days ago, the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in this country visited the Joint Institute and were addressed by Academician Nikolai Bogolyubov.

The diplomats were shown a film about the Institute and the operation of its main installations, and went to see the Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions where a new cyclotron for heavy ions has recently been launched.

"I was pleased to be at Dubna and to learn about the joint research by scientists from 11 about the joint research by scientists from 11 socialist countries," said Frederic Randriamamonjy, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. "We diplomats give much of our time to politics and we sometimes forget about this aspect of international cooperation. In this respect, our visit to the Nuclear Research Institute has been very useful."

Svetlana SOLDATENKOVA

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

Political provocation with far-reaching aims

In PRAVDA, Col. Gen. S. Romanov, Chief of Staff of the USSR Air Defence Forces, comments on reports in the Western news media which present the intrusion into Soviet airspace by an unidentified aircraft in a distorted and sharply anti-Soviet manner as part of an effort aimed at blurring the Soviet side as being solely responsible for the air disaster.

This presentation is entirely false. The foreign planes deviated by a long distance from its prescribed route, penetrating deeply into Soviet airspace. By so doing it violated international rules which regulate the flight of civilian planes, including the provisions of the Chicago Convention governing civil aviation. We can do nothing but be amazed and express our indignation over the conduct of the new who, as is alleged, do not observe the flight rules, even the most fundamental ones which they could not possibly have been unaware of. What wise permission would not have been given for the flight?

(Continued on page 1)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

Tashkent. The developing countries' longing desire to address the existing inequitable situation, to create enduring and efficient infrastructures in their own communications, to gain complete sovereignty in the field of information and culture, and on this basis, to secure the establishment of a new world information order, is being treated with perfect understanding and sympathy in the Soviet Union, declared Shigeru Yamashiro, speaking at the opening of the 4th session of the Inter-Governmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communications. Here, the Alternate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan stressed the importance of strengthening the international relations in the field of communications.

SUCCESS OF Yelena ALTSHUL



Soviet international chess players have taken the first three places at the 8th world championship in Sendzimir, Poland. The Soviet Grandmaster, Yelena Altshul, 19, student of the Minsk national economy Institute, became the world champion with 8 victories and two draws. Olga Lavina of Kharkov, USSR, was one point below. The third place went to Zivile Baklanovskaya, a student of the Vilnius University with 6.5 points. In the photo: Yelena Altshul.

Yelena Altshul

Political provocation with far-reaching aims

(Continued from page 1)

In the West, a great deal is being said in rather loud tones that the Soviet pilot well knew that he was dealing with a civilian aircraft. However, this is just what the Soviet pilot did not know. The plane had no identification lights, and in its outline it resembled an American RC135 reconnaissance plane. The pilot could not tell what mission the transgressing aircraft was on.

It should be mentioned that there have been repeated deliberate violations of the Soviet borders by American planes including violations in the Far East. This year alone, American military aircraft including carrier-based planes have on numerous occasions crossed into Soviet air space in the area of the Kuril Islands. Also this year there were violations in the area of Batmanov Island in the Bering Straits. This indicates that the American Air Force and Navy engage in such actions deliberately, in order to worsen Soviet-American relations. If one gives this out-of-the-way, unprecedented incident further thought, one will come to the conclusion that the scenario had in every detail been devised in the United States. It was there that the lives of so many people were put at stake, 8 Bomarcars notes.

The US administration continues to adhere to its evasive tactics, trying to avoid direct responsibility for this criminal action. Being unable to refute obvious facts which confirm that the South Korean plane had violated the Soviet territory, Washington is resorting to instigating provocative tactics, whipping up a rude anti-Soviet campaign, trying to denigrate the Soviet Union and its policies. The American president is also taking part in this campaign. Nearly twice a day, he hypocritically expresses his "condolences" and talks about the so-called "humanity".

The initiators of the brazen ballyhoo have been deliberately stirring up passions in the highest echelons of the Soviet Union. They are, of course, not saying a word about the fact that the responsibility for this act of provocation lies with those American services who had sent the plane on a reconnaissance mission along a route which veered deeply inside the Soviet Union.

The British newspaper, "The Daily Star", writes that "the United States has for a long time been using for intelligence purposes Boeing jumbo jets, exactly the type which has been lost by the South Koreans—planes without identification marks, crammed with sophisticated electronics. The Russians certainly know this". The CBS television network notes that "the Soviet Union could have taken the liner for a reconnaissance plane flying along the Kamchatka coast".

The lie which has been floated by Washington will hardly survive, PRAVDA concludes. In the end, people will understand the real truth of the matter, and the provocation-mongers will have to answer for this criminal action against the Soviet Union, its sovereignty, and against the interests of its security.



I will smother you in my arms, my dear.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

FACTS and EVENTS

Chairman of the Social Democratic faction in the West German Parliament H.-J. Vogel has appealed to the West German Government to make an official statement rejecting any possibility of the deployment of American neutron and chemical weapons in West Germany.

The British authorities continue their campaign of reprisals against anti-war women activists from the Peace Camp in Greenham Common. Two more women who demonstrated outside the

gates of this American air base have been brought to court with a standard charge of "disturbance of the peace" against them.

The second pan-African youth festival has come to a close in the Libyan capital of Tripoli. It was attended by more than five thousand young men and women from 34 African states, as well as representatives of the national liberation movements, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, and by delegations from socialist countries including the Soviet Union.

fect their notorious vital interests in the Middle East.

As we can see, the desire for "peace" expressed by President Reagan lies across the bodies of the Lebanese and the destruction of their homes by American soldiers. This line has become a characteristic trait in the entire American imperialist policy over the past few decades. It was no different during the American intervention in the Congo, in Vietnam and Angola. This is what is happening today, when American military instructors are helping to kill thousands of Salvadorans and Nicaraguans. The oaths taken by the Reagan administration to re-assure Congress that American Marines would never take part in the hostilities in Lebanon have proved to be mere bluff.

On the contrary, the high-ranking leaders in Washington have been stressing over the past few days that the United States will continue to "act resolutely" in the future and that it will not stop short of committing the entire power of the Sixth Fleet against the tiny and defenceless Lebanon.

The American policeman is true to his imperial instincts. Today it interferes into Lebanon's domestic affairs in order to subjugate that country. Tomorrow it may wish to push onto their knees the other states in the region. Mankind must move to stop Reagan to deny him further opportunity to not only draw the entire Middle East in blood, but to engulf the entire world in the disaster of universal nuclear destruction.

THE FRENCH BUILD UP INTERFERENCE IN CHAD

Paris, France is continuing to build up its military presence in Chad.

Another 15 Cessna helicopters have arrived in N'Djamena on Saturday for tank operations. The helicopters have been moved to Chad from the neighbouring Central African Republic. Explaining the move for this move, the French military representative in N'Djamena spoke about the "need" to be ready for any eventualities. A correspondent for the French TV-1 television programme which is now in the area of Ouagadougou, where French troops are based, has confirmed that the French assault planes of the French Air Force were engaged in combat operations in the area.

LI XIANNIAN ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

Peking (Xinhua TASS) Speaking at a reception to honor the Jordanian King Husein, the Chairman of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian said that, answering the questions of the newspaper "Red Star", Li Xiannian expressed the desire to improve the Sino-Soviet relations—a fact which deserves approval. "I do not know," he said, "if there are still serious difficulties standing in the way of normalizing relations between China and the Soviet Union. We sincerely desire the elimination of these obstacles so that China and the Soviet Union would be able to develop normal relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. China wishes to develop good relations with the countries of the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This is our firm position."

The settlement of the situation in Southern Africa must depend on the removal of the apartheid system. The unwillingness of the South African racist to grant independence to the people of Namibia is highlighting the tension in that area, which poses a threat to peace on a larger scale. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in a report presented to the UN Security Council.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

(Continued from page 1) mention of mutual understanding and cooperation between nations in the struggle to achieve peace and defend international law.

The message of greetings of the USSR Council of Ministers to the participants in the summit conference, the approach of the Soviet Union to the question relating to the activity of the mass media, its role in the struggle for peace, for international security, for a better mutual understanding among peoples, Viktor Stukalin, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister, Chairman of the USSR Committee for UNESCO Affairs, said at the session.

Mankind is now living through a complex and very important moment in its history. The danger of a new war, a nuclear war, whose horrible consequences for life on earth are difficult to imagine in full measure, is looming over the world through the fault of imperialist forces. The role and responsibility of the mass media in these conditions is a noble role.

They will play a noble role if they declare themselves as the champions of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation among all states and peoples, if they present truthfully and objectively the situation in the world, and attempt to make every man realize that "war is a mortal danger" for his family and relatives, and for all life on earth.

AN AUTUMN OF ANGER

Just as everywhere in the world the past ten years Chile saw every day begin with the motto: "succeeded by night, and followed by the evening. This has been a purely physical rotation. Politically, the country has been going to a dark Chilean night. The "Black Mason" August Pinochet took power on September 11, 1973. Since May 11 this year, every month in Chile has been marked by a national protest day. Let's take a look at some of the terrible events that have taken place there.

Tens of thousands of people have been killed or are missing, and nearly a million others have been tortured. Pinochet's rule has become associated with horrendous crimes throughout the world.

The economic "liberalization" brought profits to the rich and left the poor class next. The official appearance of poverty, yet, the situation is out of his control. Only the army remains loyal, which he is taking advantage of by tightening the reins against the opposition. The dictator's victories are dubious—1,700 people were arrested last year, and many were



Police picketing university in Santiago de Chile during a student demonstration. Photo from "Cumbin-16" magazine

In the world, while unemployment topped 10 per cent, and industrial production shrank by 22 per cent. The chaos in the national economy can only be compared with the aftermath of a war, says a survey recently published by economists from the Academy of Christian Humanism in Chile.

How do various people see the future of the country? Pinochet says an "eternal peace", yet, the situation is out of his control. Only the army remains loyal, which he is taking advantage of by tightening the reins against the opposition. The dictator's victories are dubious—1,700 people were arrested last year, and many were

tortured. Torture is not only a method used for political repression, but it is increasingly used for political interrogation, says the Chilean Human Rights Committee.

Yet, nothing helps, as the opposition has found its voice again. The political parties from the democratic left wing to the extreme right wing agree on two points. One is that in order to put an end to the chaos it is necessary to restore democracy. In the second place, there will be no way out of this crisis while Pinochet is still in power. The regime has no future. It is still clinging and still killing, yet its days are numbered.

Nikolai ZADORIN

PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON SOUTH AFRICA

New York. Settlement of the situation in Southern Africa must depend on the removal of the apartheid system. The unwillingness of the South African racist to grant independence to the people of Namibia is highlighting the tension in that area, which poses a threat to peace on a larger scale. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in a report presented to the UN Security Council.

The report has been drawn up in keeping with the mandate which the UN Secretary General issued from the Security Council for consultations with the affected parties to help overcome the impasse which the United States and its allies have

caused on the issue of Namibia's decolonization. Mr. Perez de Cuellar has had a series of meetings at the UN Headquarters with representatives of the African states, the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and of the "Contact Group" which includes some Western countries and South Africa.

The Secretary General has rejected attempts by racist South Africa to "link" the granting of independence to Namibia to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The Cuban troops are there at the request of the Angolan Government. The report says that this position stands in the way of implementation of the UN plan for Namibia which provides for the cessation of the South African occupation of that country and for genuinely democratic elections under UN supervision.

The report says that the United Nations cannot agree with the "linkage" as a precondition for the implementation of its plan.

India concerned over arms supplies to Zia's regime

Delhi. The Indian government's profound concern over the expansion of the deliveries of most sophisticated American weapons to Pakistan has been expressed by the Indian Ambassador to the United States K. R. Narayanan. According to the newspaper "Times of India", he said during his meeting with the US Secretary of State George Shultz that the American Harpoon missile and the anti-aircraft installations of the Vulcan type which are soon to be adopted by the Pakistani army pose a threat to India's security.

In reply, G. Shultz repeated the threefold reasoning by the American administration that these weapons admittedly would not be used against India, although it is quite well known that Pakistan has used weapons it received from the United States against India more than once. During the talks, profound differences were revealed between India and the United States on bilateral relations and on a number of international issues.

Science and technology

MOZAMBICAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS DISCOVER ANCIENT SETTLEMENT

Mozambican archaeologists have made a major discovery. While excavating the area around Nampula airport, they found ancient ruins of settlements belonging to Bantu farmers who lived there at the beginning of the first millennium A.D. The finds include tools and implements made of iron and kitchen utensils. The discovery supports the archaeological theory that the Bantu could not have known how to smelt iron.

The research has enabled archaeologists to study deeper into the ancient Bantu culture and to have a more precise idea about the development of the people who lived in Mozambique nearly 2,000 years ago.

JUST A TIN-OPENER

No matter how much it tries, a tin cannot stop itself from being opened in someone's home. But in containers and cases where hundreds of different sized tin openers are used every day, it is not so easy. Now engineers have come up with an electric tin opener. It is a disk cutter whose edge has been strengthened by a thin layer of synthetic diamond. So the opener can cut through the average tin in 10-15 seconds.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

A SCENARIO FOR EXPANSION

The present bloodshed in Lebanon is a direct result of the dirty war which was launched by the rulers from Tel Aviv in collusion with the US administration and with the help of "the peace agreements" imposed by both these parties on Lebanon, writes IZVESTIYA. The scenario for the present turn of events was spelled out in a television interview in Israel given by the former chief of the Israeli military intelligence Sagi, who is one of the organizers of last year's massacre in Sabra and Chatila, the camps of Palestinian refugees. He declared that the Israeli force of occupation would stay for a long time on the Awali River line in Lebanon, taking into account the situation in that country, and that he did not rule out a possibility of new crimes like Sabra and Chatila.

This scenario can be deciphered very simply. To stay on the Awali River line in Lebanon means a practical occupation of the entire south of Lebanon. The opponents of the "peace" agreement imposed on Beirut predicted from the very start what this would lead to. As to the crimes committed in Sabra and Chatila, they stand as a further increment by the rulers from Tel Aviv of continuing the dirty war which is so easy to set off in Lebanon so as to make it easier for the Zionists to accomplish what they have set out to achieve. This is confirmed by what is now taking place in Beirut, as units of the right-wing Christian "Lebanese Front" are taking part in the battles on the side of the Lebanese army.

The United States administration has undertaken to help Tel Aviv and to guarantee the "implementation" of the agreement imposed on Lebanon. It now clearly wants to show that it does not waste its words. Having joined the Lebanese army and its ally, the American Marines are sowing death on Lebanese soil in order to help out Washington's "strategic ally".

THE PRE-ELECTION FARCE

In Washington another propaganda exercise has been carried out in an attempt to salvage the reputation of the Reagan administration, writes a TASS commentator. While there is a growing wave of protest sweeping across the United States opposing the tightening of discrimination against the Black people, it has been announced with great pomp on the banks of the Potomac River, that a committee has been set up called, "Black People for Reagan". Its aim is to advertise the policies of the present administration towards the national minorities now that he has actually launched a campaign to seek re-election in 1984.

Characteristically, the lure involved in the setting up of the committee was staged a few days after people in Washington witnessed a March on Washington by 400 thousand demonstrators protesting against the unpopular and anti-Black policy by the United States administration. The Black citizens have more than enough grounds to be displeased with the Reagan course. In 1982, more than 35 per cent of Black families lived below the official "poverty line", whereas the percentage among Whites was no higher than 12. An overwhelming majority of the American unemployed are Black. Over the past few decades, the average income of a Black family has shrunk by eight per cent to only half of what is earned by an average White household.

The master in the White House and his cronies are now taking drastic measures to save the situation. They are seeking to do this not by changing the policies, but by resorting to propaganda gimmicks. The establishment of the "Black People for Reagan" committee had another aim—to play down the March on Washington and to show that far from all Black people are against the course adopted by the authorities. There is every evidence, however, that this idea has collapsed.

AIMS OF THE 'ORIENTAL EXPRESS'

PRAVDA writes that the Conservative Government in Great Britain has sanctioned another militarist action—to be known as the "Oriental Express" manoeuvres which are to begin in September. Taking part in the exercises is a fleet of the British Royal Navy consisting of an aircraft carrier, a number of destroyers, frigates and other vessels.

The code-name of the manoeuvres and the unemotional list of military units involved conceals an action which is not confined to routine military training. This year's exercises are in effect, a route to the Middle East. During its course, the fleet will cross Gibraltar, and, visiting India, Malaysia and Singapore, will train in exercises with the navies and air forces of the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The programme for the manoeuvres is to continue for eight months.

It is clear that those who mounted this expedition are dreaming about how the "Oriental Express" might allow them to show the entire world that the position of a nation that used to rule the waves could be restored very quickly, such as in areas "east of Suez" and other regions.

In this way, London's ancient naval ambitions are going through certain qualitative changes.

Report on atomic stations

Vienna in 1982, there was an 11.7 per cent increase in the power ratings of nuclear stations throughout the world. Today, they are producing about ten per cent of all electricity. Twelve countries in different parts of the world commissioned 21 nuclear stations.

These statistics come from the annual report published here by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The report says that by the end of last year, 25 IAEA member countries operated a total of 283 nuclear stations. IAEA expects a rapid rise in the number of stations in the decade for electricity cover.

the next few years. It is also expected that by the year 2000 nuclear projects in the developing countries will produce more than seven per cent of the entire electricity generated throughout the world, and that the share contributed by the industrialized countries will be approximately 30 per cent.

An IAEA-sponsored international conference revealed that the overall cost of electricity at nuclear projects amounts to 40 to 50 per cent of the cost of electricity produced by stations burning coal.

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

Marines against Moslems



The outbreak of fierce fighting in West Beirut has shown that the United States is behaving in Lebanon in exactly the same way as the Israeli invaders did before them by asserting their domination of that country over the bodies of the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

American Marines, supported by helicopters from the atomic aircraft carrier "Eisenhower", have become involved in the hostilities on the side of the phalangists fighting the Lebanese Moslems. In this way, the Reagan administration has shown by its acts that it will not stop short of killing citizens of another country in order to assert its own military and political positions in the Middle East.

A year ago, after the horrendous carnage in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila, the American president declared that it was necessary to put an end to all this horror. It was then that he made a decision to send American troops from the "multinational force"

to ensure "peace and stability" in Lebanon. The Washington administration assured an angry international public that these forces would remain in Lebanon for not more than a month. Their role was limited to serve as a buffer between the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and the Israeli force of occupation.

However, as the United States gained more and more ground in Lebanon, Washington moved the time for the withdrawal of the Marines from one month, then two, and then declared that they would definitely withdraw by the end of 1982. Hypocritically declaring its desire to bring about "normalization" of the situation in Lebanon, the Washington authorities did everything for this not to happen. They were not so much willing to help that country get rid of the Israeli occupation, so much as to give the occupation a semblance of legality.

It was for this purpose that Washington and Tel Aviv put unprecedented pressure on the Lebanese Government in order

to force it to sign inequitable agreements with Israel. These manoeuvres made the occupation of that country permanent. As we can see from subsequent developments, Washington expected to help one section of the Lebanese to impose their domination over the Moslem religious communities. This was resolutely opposed by the Lebanese Moslems who warned that such an interference by the United States into the domestic affairs of Lebanon might lead only to an aggravation of the crisis in their country and to new casualties.

This is exactly what has happened. The American Marines are involved in the murder of dozens of Shiites and in the destruction of their homes. This role which the American armed forces have played in Lebanon domestic affairs have, in fact, unmasked the hypocrisy of the Washington authorities. It has shown that like the Israeli rulers the Reagan administration will stop short of no crime against the Arab in order to pro-

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Round the Soviet Union

400 YOUNG STUDENT PHYSICISTS AND MATHEMATICIANS FROM THE SENIOR CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN SIBERIA, THE FAR EAST AND THE CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO THE PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS SCHOOL OF NOVO-SIBIRSK UNIVERSITY. They spent the last month of summer together with scientists of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, solving complicated problems, playing chess with a computer, and relaxing on the shores of the Ob reservoir. Many members of staff at the various institutes of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences studied at the school.

THE THERMAL POWER STATIONS OF TATARIA, AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF THE VOLGA AREA, ARE BEING TRANSFERRED TO A NEW TYPE OF FUEL. They will now use Siberian gas instead of fuel oil. The construction is under way of a branch pipeline running from the operating Urengi-Novopetrovsk line to the Nizhnekamsk territorial and production complex.

A PRIMITIVE SITE WITH LABOUR AND HUNTING IMPLEMENTS HAS BEEN FOUND ON THE BANK OF THE LENA RIVER AT A DISTANCE OF 140 KILOMETRES FROM THE CITY OF YAKUTSK IN EASTERN SIBERIA. In the opinion of experts, the finds are similar to the implements of labour unearthed in Tanzania and Ethiopia. The found implements are several hundred thousand years old.

FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS



The preserve boundaries of the Siberian Lake Baikal have been expanded. This is the planet's largest sweet water reservoir (see the photo). The twelve preserve areas which help save the natural landscapes of the Baikal shores and enrich its fauna and flora, have been supplemented with another preserve, the Olkhon Island, the lake's largest one. A special land-use region has been developed here permitting hares, deer and elk to be brought over. The island's shores harbour colonies of Baikal seal, capercaillie and frillbird.

In the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia in the Tien Shan Mountains has been preserved the only place on earth where nut trees grow. These nut trees were growing in many areas some 20 million years ago. The republic has 3 preserves, a national park, over 10 prohibited areas for particular species, such as red wolf, gazelle, snow leopard and other International Red Data Book animals. As a result of scientific measures aimed at studying and increasing the number of animals and plants, Tien Shan became the habitat of doe, bison, reindeer and the trout which was brought over from the Armanian Lake Sevan and grows here in fabulous sizes.

At present in the USSR there are 141 preserves and hunting areas, seven national parks and a large number of republican and local prohibited areas. Over 8 billion roubles will be spent in 1983 alone for nature protection and rational use.

BAM man-made reservoir

A 1.5 km long and 25-metre high dam blocks the flow of the mountain Obiuro River not far from the Beryungol major electric power station in Yakutia (an autonomous republic of the Russian Federation), situated in Eastern Siberia. In a relatively short space of time, a reservoir has appeared next to the project.

It will meet the production needs of the station, the first turbine of which will soon supply the settlements and industrial enterprises of the little town area with commercial energy. A powerful fish-processing plant is to be built on the shores of the man-made sea. In due course the reservoir is to become a base for commercial fishing.

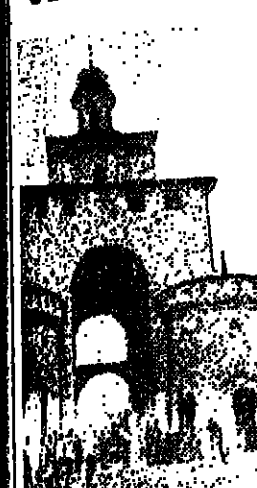
Developing the taiga resources

The enterprises of the Tugur timber industry complex, now being built in the BAM zone, will annually process a million cu m of timber.

About 750 million cu m of forests stretch out on both sides of the railway. Presently logging enterprises are engaged in a hundredth part of these reserves. The railway's eastern section, Ural-Kamensk-Amur, which has been put into operation, has opened access to the large taiga. In the next few years it will considerably boost the procurement of timber.

Places to visit

The Golden Gates of Vladimir



"Vladimir is an international city of friends. The city's Golden Gates which are open to all kinds of ideas, to all honest people no matter what languages they speak are a symbol of peace and friendship." These words from an Address to the descendants will read 15 years hence when this Cathedral is dedicated to the memory of Vladimir.

The tower of Vladimir begins from the Golden Gates. Perched on the steep banks of the Klyazma River it is one of the most ancient Russian cities, and played a major part in the formation of the Russian state and in the development of national culture.

It has remarkable architectural monuments: in the Assumption Cathedral (1158-99) one can see frescoes by such masters as Andrei Rublev and Daniil Cherny, the white-stone carving of the Dmitriyevskiy Cathedral is strikingly beautiful while the walls of the Monastery of the Nativity of Our Lord (late 12th century) are well worth a visit.

Each generation strengthens and develops the traditions of the past, adding new glorious pages to its history.



The Assumption Cathedral.

Preventive treatment programme

The Government of Lithuania (a Soviet Baltic republic) has adopted a wide programme for the preventive treatment of non-infectious diseases. A special republican centre is to coordinate the efforts of the physicians. At the centre, specialists are gathering information about the people's health, their way of life, the nature of their work. Programmes have been designed for individual preventive treatment. The experience of the Kaunas cardiologists who have compiled a special register of

all the people likely to suffer from cardiac diseases, has been used as a model for these programmes. The factors of the disease are also revealed in oncology, rheumatology, and endocrinology. This work is being conducted in both towns and in the countryside too. Outpatients' clinics have been established in many towns and districts while preventive treatment departments and the network of genetic consultations have been extended.

Science and technology

FORECASTS HAVE

BECOME MORE ACCURATE

A computer system for collecting and processing weather information has begun operating in Georgia. It will help specialists in the Republican Department of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control to reduce the time needed to compile weather forecasts and increase their reliability. This refers to twenty-four hour and long-range forecasts.

Accurate weather forecasting has saved a lot of money since the beginning of the year. This is particularly true of the short-term planning of water supply for irrigation and the power industry.

ENGINEERING PARTS

WILL LAST LONGER

For the first time in the world, Soviet scientists have designed and developed a new technological method to apply heat-resistant wear-resistant coating on parts used in metallurgical and foundry equipment, machines and different types of instruments. Their service life in operation has increased twofold thanks to the highly efficient welding-on method by "freezing out" alloys which can withstand high temperatures and are resistant to wear from friction.

The method consists of the following. In the manufacture of engines for cars, for instance, the valve, which is made of heat-resistant high-grade steel, has an additive ring fitted on it along with a ring-shaped induction. The latter causes the necessary degree of heating of the valve made of a special alloy and melts the additive ring, which results in the metals reliably joining each other. After

VIEWPOINT

Soviet railways: costs and performance

Boris NIKIFOROV,
USSR Deputy Minister of Railways

The Soviet railways are a profitable enterprise which last year alone brought some 4,000 million roubles in profits. The railway network is state property. It functions as a single plan, therefore railwaymen do not divide cargoes into high-profit and low-profit. The railway is bound to deliver all cargoes to their destinations and on schedule.

Despite the fact that trains cross territories of different regions and constituent republics, no one is allowed to interfere with the schedule or to give priority service to the cargoes of this region or republic is most interested in. In another example, a railway car is registered, for instance, with the Moscow Railway, yet it can successfully be operated for several years running, away from its "home", say, to the Far East. And there is nothing special in it. Because the country's rolling stock operates to the benefit of the whole country. In other words, our transportation process remains free from any contradictions.

As to our transportation services, it's common knowledge that the more passengers and cargoes we deliver, the more efficiently we use our technology. The better it is for us economically. We continue to boost our traffic and we continue to expand our network. Between 1981 and 1983 we have planned to build 3,500 kilometres of new railway services plus 5,070 kilometres of parallel lines. At present our country accounts for 11 per cent of the world's railways and for over half of the world's railway cargo traffic. The intensity of traffic is several times higher than elsewhere, while transportation costs are minimal. Every day, the Soviet railways deliver 10 million tonnes of various cargoes and 10 million passengers.

Electrification is the main technological policy on our rails. Today, of our 142 thousand kilometres of rail we have electrified 30 per cent, which accounts for half of the country's turnover.

Also, before 1985 we will have all the 3,200 kilometres of the Baikal-Amur Railway in operation which will link Siberia to the Far East.

We operate a Trans-Siberian container route. The traditional route between Europe and Japan, via the Suez, or the Panama Canal, or round Africa, stretches for 20 to 37 thousand kilometres. The Trans-Siberian route is only 13 thousand kilometres long. However it has another advantage: transit cargoes are allowed to cross the Soviet territory duty-free. The container service involves other types of transport as well: the marine and river navies, aviation, and motor transport, or the whole transportation system in the USSR.

Today we are trying to increase the throughput of our railways by increasing the weight and length of trains, and the number of trains carrying 10,000 tonnes grows all the time.

The Soviet Union is now developing a programme for the development of transport, covering the period till the year 2000.

Power station nearing completion in Siberia

The Surgut thermal power station, the pilot project of the West Siberian power industry, is nearing completion. The sixteenth and last power unit, which has a 210 megawatt capacity, has almost been assembled. The Surgut power station forms one of the most impressive pages in the history of North Tyumen development. Like the oil fields, it was built

among marches and the old taiga. There was no railway when the first power unit was brought here during the early 1970s, so it had first to be delivered to Omsk, and then transported across the Irtysh and Ob rivers to the site.

Many things have happened since then. A railway has been built linking Surgut to industrial centres of this country. A

large river port and an airport are now operating.

The sixteenth power unit is expected to go into operation next November. The other Surgut station power units have already supplied 140 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity to the oil and gas fields of Western Siberia, and to the towns and villages of North Tyumen.

The station runs on casing-head gas which used to be burnt in flares.

Ship carries its own pier

The oceanic diesel "Okha", which has been put into service with the Sakhalin shipping company, in the Soviet Far East, can perform loading operations even in places where there are no piers.

This new dry-dock ship has unique equipment and mechanisms. Cargoes can be brought

on shore on a hovercraft platform over shallow and bumpy. The diesel also has a 16-metre-long slipway, a kind of a bridge which can reach the shore in an instant.

The crew will enjoy good working and recreational conditions, since the diesel has a swimming pool, a gym, and recreation saloons.

important and topical areas. Space photography has been instrumental in making a complete geological map of the USSR which is being continuously renewed and improved.

LOOKING FOR AN EARTHQUAKE

Uzbek scientists have devised successful methods for predicting earth tremors, writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Although their watch began only thirty years ago, they have already gathered a great deal of information which allows in forecast earthquakes. On the basis of the data obtained during the earthquake in Tashkent in 1966, they made an important scientific discovery that certain variations in gases in the atmosphere will occur on the eve of an earthquake. When registering these changes, it is possible to foresee the maximum possible strength of the tremors. The hydrogeochemical method of prognostication devised by the Uzbek scientists proved itself during the Sarykamysh, Gazli, and Alai earthquakes, the newspaper notes.

Today, this type of prognostication has been adopted by the seismological services in Bulgaria, Romania, Vietnam, the United States, Japan, China and Italy. The Uzbek researchers have also detected traces of hitherto unknown strong earthquakes which occurred on the territory of modern Uzbekistan, and made substantial corrections in the evaluation of the seismological danger in some parts of the Central Asian republic. A map of forecasts has been drawn up to indicate the specific places where earth tremors can be highly damaging, and where they will be felt only slightly. A number of earthquakes did take place in these areas mentioned, and the strength of the tremors did not go beyond the points which had been forecast. This indicates that the long-term earth tremor predictions have proven to be correct, the paper notes.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

NEW PLANS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

On September 1 doors were flung open by 801 Soviet colleges and universities at the start of the new academic year, with more than 640 students coming for their first day at college, writes the newspaper, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. All in all, more than a million college students, including those who study on a part-time and correspondence basis have received their student cards.

Compared with the previous academic year, the number of first-year students is the same. Colleges mainly meet the needs of the national economy in skilled specialists. However, the growing needs of the economy require the constant retraining of specialists. Over the past decade, for instance, colleges and universities have started training and educating students in seventy new directions. These include nuclear power engineering, robotics, powder metallurgy, management, and nature conservation. The task of colleges and universities today is to improve the quality of the training received by specialists. Full-time first-year students have begun their classes under new curricula, which have been revised by scholars and specialists in all the 450 college specialties.

The new curricula attach serious importance to the study of the rational use of labour, material and financial resources.

MINING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPED

The coal mining industry, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, had been making a tangible contribution into the consolidation of this country's fuel

and energy potential. Coal production has grown by nearly 100 million tonnes over the ninth and tenth five-year plan periods. Much has been done for the industry's technology re-equipment, priority being given to the mines.

The coal miners will soon be assisted by robots. They will be employed in most coal basins with complex geological conditions, as well as in other mining industries.

This means automated complexes (aggregates) and technology including remote controlled machines and robots to mine coal in breakage zones. The technology is planned for experimental trial in 1980-85. Commercial introduction of the above-mentioned technology to increase labour productivity by 2 times is planned for 1985-2000.

SATELLITES IN MAN'S SERVICE

More than 1,500 satellites have already been launched in the USSR, writes PRAVDA. They have become an inseparable part of the national economy. There is virtually no branch for which space exploration would not be useful in one way or another. More than 800 organizations in this country now use space information to solve scientific and production problems.

The satellite information turned out to be particularly useful for the sifting of minerals.

Space photography has radically changed geologists' views of many regions in this country. The checking of geological forecasts on the basis of space surveys in the Trans-Baikal area, in Kazakhstan, the Kola Peninsula and on the Sea of Okhotsk coast has proved their correctness and efficiency. This enables the geologists to save time, to make the concentration of equipment, money and personnel more efficient in the most im-

FROM FARMING IN GEORGIA

Seamless have appeared in the last farm on Chernaya (Black Creek) near Chikara, Georgia—they are the first silver salmon and trout from Lake Sevan.

They were grown in incubators which had been brought from the Far East and Amur. The biological experiments have brought an inspiring result: the fish grew twice as fast. The local conditions by comparison to its relatives in Lake Sevan.

A Canadian salmon variety was grown at the Chernaya farm, the first time in the USSR. Selection methods showed an increase by two times over the males' weight. The farm also grew better (in terms of weight and survival) as well as the Far Eastern pink and blue salmon.

They grow over 200 thousand annually, said Razhden

OF INTEREST

Red caught in the Caspian Sea

An eel was caught by fisherman in the Caspian Sea off the coast of Georgia. The catch, which weighed 49 grammes and 16 centimetres long, is unique because of its size, but also because of the place where it was found.

It was found in the Baltic Sea, in large lakes and in large rivers, such as Ladoga and Onega. It is rather a mystery how such a rare fish could have got to the Caspian, thousands of miles away from its usual

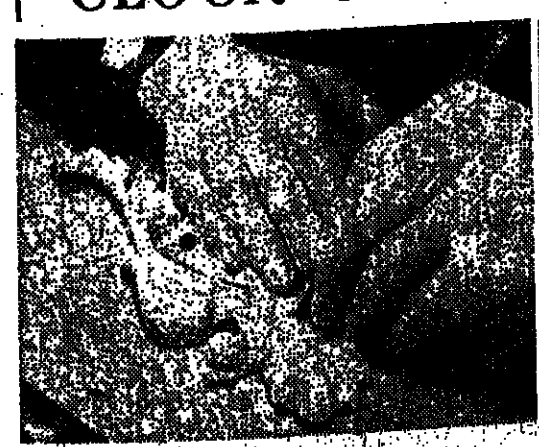
habitat, director of the Chernaya fish-farming centre. We let them out into the creek and into mountain lakes in the Caucasus. Our farm produces as much as one hundred tonnes of commercial fish per year.

The farm, consisting of dozens of ponds and reservoirs is supplied with cold water from the mountain Mtskheta River. The farm has an aeration system, an ichthyological laboratory and a feed preparatory shop.

Because trout is grown on an industrial scale the technology is quite thorough. The fish are fed three times a day, the diet includes meat-and-bone meal, beef spleen, yeast and vitamins. Some fish weigh up from 10 to 12 kilograms.

Anatoly KLYUEV

CLOCK CARVERS



The clock you see in the picture is called "Antares". It is made at a factory which produces ornamental clocks. This factory is unique not only in mental clocks, but also in the Soviet Union. The wood-carvers, whose profession is the art of clock-making, decorate the wooden bodies of their clocks with carved ornament. Almost all the work is done by hand. There are forty men working in the car-



monary of their trade. There is another shop, for initial work and painting. Although there is an art council which approves the sketches for the decoration of any clock, each master introduces something of his own into every piece he does and therefore there are no two clocks which look alike.

Text and photos by Georgi STEBLENKOV

Стебленков Г.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Alexander KALYAGIN and Yevgeniya GLUSHENKO



This family photograph is unusual. In it you see an entire family of actors assembled together, a rather rare occurrence. Alexander Kalyagin, the familiar leading actor of the Moscow Art Theatre, and his wife, Yevgeniya Glushenko who is an actress at the Maly Theatre, their son Denis, and Kayusha, Alexander's daughter whose mother died when she was quite young.

They met for the first time during the filming of "An Unfinished Piece for the Player Piano". This film was something of a milestone for them both, as soon after it was made they decided to become husband and wife, and also because the film itself was remarkable in the lives of both of them.

Alexander Kalyagin has played many easily recognizable parts at the theatre, in the cinema and on television. To name only three works—a female role of an old aunt which he played in a very refined manner in a TV musical, investigating officer Seif, who fearlessly searches for the truth whatever the cost, from the film, "Interrogation", and, finally, a quite unexpected and non-traditional treatment of V. I. Lenin in the Art Theatre's production, "The Way We Shall Win". Yet, even against this background, Platonov, the main character from "An Unfinished Piece" has, the actor admits, been his most important and favourite part so far. Even though the film is based on Chekhov's early piece, Kalyagin's Platonov is strong in his present-day treatment of problems which are eternally classical, but which are still topical today. He has been more convincing in Platonov than in many roles of modern characters.

To Yevgeniya Glushenko, "An Unfinished Piece" is precious for other reasons. This was her first, and brilliant, appearance in the cinema. Platonov's wife, Sasha, whom she plays in the film, is charming and nonsensical, extremely sincere and infinitely kind—the only living soul in a world of mechanical dummies. This role was Glushenko's prize at the film festival of young film makers. Today, Kalyagin and Glushenko have quite a variety of prizes and awards between them ranging all the way from the USSR State Prize which Kalyagin won for his film, "Interrogation", to the prize for the best female role awarded to Glushenko for her part in the film, "In Love at His Own Wish" in West Berlin. Yet, the husband and wife say that each award comes as a surprise.

As to the younger generation in the family, it is not yet known if they will follow in their parents' footsteps. "At one point Kayusha wanted to become an actress," says Yevgeniya Glushenko. "Yet, wishing alone is not enough. We have tried to explain to her that one must work hard for a long time to become an actress."

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

PUBLISHING IN UZBEKISTAN

Gulnam, the Uzbek publishers specializing in literature and art, have put out a collection of poems and short stories by 45 poets and writers from 25 countries.

One of the main tasks of our firm, says the director, D. Dzhabbarov, is to provide the Uzbek reader with the best works of Afro-Asian literature, as well as with the classical Oriental heritage. Our publications in Uzbek

include a richly illustrated version of the Indian epic Ramayana as well as works by Fitz-James's Shah-Nama and an 8-volume edition of works by R. Tagore. We are happy to satisfy our readers' great interest in contemporary foreign writers. Of late we have published novels by contemporary Indian, Japanese, South African, Senegalese and other writers.

New season in the Mossosvet Theatre

The Mossosvet Theatre has opened its new season with M. Gorky's play, "Yegor Bulichov and Others".

This play was in the theatre's repertoire during its summer tour of Kuzbass, director of the theatre L. Loser said. We performed a month and a half for the working people of this Siberian industrial center. Now the performances continue in Alma-Ata.

A part of the company went to Kazakhstan while the theatre continued its performances in Moscow and work is now in progress on the productions for the new season. The play "Nuremberg Trials" was given a place of prominence among them. The play by E. Mann, reviving the events of the Nuremberg trial, is about the most burning problem of our time—struggle for the preservation of peace on the planet.

One of the new productions is H. Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler". Rehearsals of the play "The Evening" by young Byelorussian playwright A. Dudarev are also proceeding.

AN EXHIBITION OF HOLOGRAMS

Between September 16 and October 4, the Danish National Museum in Copenhagen will feature a USSR Academy of Sciences' holographic exhibition. It is being mounted by the USSR Denmark and Denmark-USSR Friendship Societies.

Nearly sixty holograms have been prepared for the exhibition. They mainly present the 18th- and 19th-century sculpture and tableware made of transparent and opaque glass decorated with precious metals and gem stones.

Apart from the exhibition, the National Museum, located in the State Historical Museum, the Folk Art Museum, the exhibition will also feature a collection of 14 million kilowatts, a collection of electric power lines, and a hologram used for measuring the size of various objects with an accuracy of one micrometer.

FOREIGN FILMS ON SOVIET TV

A total of 240 million Soviet people watch the TV programmes, and by the end of this year the figure will be even more impressive.

In 1982 alone Soviet television showed more than 1,700 different foreign programmes. In addition, shots from foreign TV newscasts are regularly in such popular programmes for Soviet viewers as the Cine-Travellers' Club, the Camera Looks Into the World (Incidentally, these

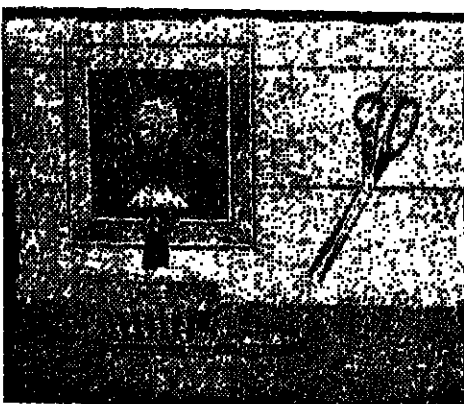
programmes make it possible to get to know the life of people of many Asia, African, Latin American and other countries and their programmes and series.

International cooperation enables the Soviet TV to present all kinds of "international" programmes as for example, Melodies and Rhythms of Groups Abroad.

The traditional international festival of TV films on October 1st, held in the city of Rostov, is being held in its 10th year. Almost 40 countries participated in the latest festival, held early this year. It is now competitive films are being regularly, each Saturday, a first TV channel.

At present Soviet TV has contacts with television organizations of over 120 countries.

An exhibition of Finnish painter Nils Hultinen has opened at Friendship House in Moscow. Thirty pictures are on display including oil paintings and graphic sheets about the life of the Finnish people, about their past and their present, while some of the paintings are devoted to an anti-fascist theme.



Still life with a bread and brush.



Still life against Modigliani's "Venus".

MONASTERY TREASURES RESTORED

The frescoes of the Florentine artist, Pontoni, were discovered by Lithuanian restorers under a thick layer of plaster in the monastery of Herman in Pozzalis. The findings, hidden for nearly 300 years behind the heavy forged gates are now available to art lovers.

The restoration of the monastery was preceded by thorough archaeological and historical investigations, says Lithuanian restorer, Karolis Makys. We were also helped by archive materials placed at our disposal by colleagues from Moscow, Warsaw and Berlin. Such cooperation helped recreate the original beauty of the architectural ensemble—a Baroque masterpiece.

The monastery now houses the museum of ancient art—the largest in the Baltic republics. Its vaulted corridors have been turned into galleries of ancient portraits, battle paintings, engravings and porcelain. Scaffolding surrounds the small houses—former monastery cells. They are equipped as studios for artists and sculptors. One of the buildings will house a restoration research center and the former canteen will be a cafe for tourists. The original scenery adjoining the monastery is also being restored.

WHAT'S ON?

September 6-9

THEATRES

Kremlina Palace of Congresses (Kremlina), 6, 7—Concerts by Igor Moliseyev Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR, Bolshoi Theatre performance: 9—Barokk, "The Wooden Prince" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkin-skaya St.), 6—Strauss, "Die Fledermaus", 7—Pitichkin, "Wedding With the General", 8—Kaiman, "The Gypsy Princess", 9—Kaiman, "Evening Visitors".

Mossosvet Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St., Aquarium Gardens), 7—Alyashin, "A Theme With Variations", 8—Sheln, "Naval Cadet", 9—Ravkin, "Inspection".

CIRCUS

Sigle Circus (7 Prospekt Vernadskogo), Daily, the World Circus programme (2 parts), starting leading circus performers.

State Circus (13 Tavriskiy Blvd), Daily, the Circus 83 programme starting winners of the

FILMS

A Clash (GDR). An investigation into the tragic death of a Marxist scientist.

Cinema: "Rodina" (5 Savskaya St., Metro Semenovskaya St., Metro Semenovskaya St., Metro Semenovskaya St.).

I Promise to Be (Czechoslovakia). About the life of children in a Young Pioneer camp outside Moscow.

Cinema: "Polyot" (10 Bolshaya Sadovaya St., Metro Semenovskaya St., Metro Semenovskaya St.).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (15 skovorotskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel), 6—Muzhik from Kiev, 7—Chernykh, 8—Invites, a programme featuring Soviet popular performers, 9—Rock group from Chile.

Lenin Central Palace of Sport (Luzhiki), 6, 7, 8, 9—The "Stager" on ice, a programme

USSR-INDIA: COOPERATION IN POWER ENGINEERING

Soviet-Indian cooperation in power engineering has entered a qualitatively new stage. The country's biggest power engineering complex is being built in the Vindhya mountain area.

With Soviet technical assistance, it will include a thermal power plant with a capacity of three million kilowatts, a colliery whose capacity will be 14 million tonnes a year, two steel-making factories and 900 kilowatts of electric power lines.

Power engineering is one of the most important aspects of Soviet-Indian cooperation. As far back as the '50s the construction of a thermal power plant

operating on brown coal was started in Nellore with Soviet assistance. Its first power generating unit was put into service in the summer of 1962, and eight years later the 600,000 kilowatt power plant reached its full capacity. Later the Nellore station was able to operate without Soviet experts: it was managed by Indian specialists trained at similar Soviet power plants.

During all these years the equipment of the station manufactured in the USSR has functioned effectively and uninterruptedly. The Nellore plant was followed by other joint projects. They account for about 20 per cent of electricity generated in India.

Power engineering construction in India is not confined to thermal power plants alone. With the assistance of Soviet experts, over 500 prospective dam sites were found along the rivers, especially in the Himalayas, where hydroelectric stations with an aggregate capacity of 45 million kilowatts can be built. Nuclear power engineering is also developing in India with due account for Soviet experience. Indian scientists are developing methods of the utilization of local uranium and other nuclear raw materials.

Reliable cross-country vehicles

This machine can travel everywhere. This is how the organizers of the international exhibition in Turin (Italy) introduced visitors to the Soviet cargo and passenger cross-country vehicle—LuAZ-969M.

The vehicle was one of the ten most popular cars with visitors. Produced by the Lutsk car factory, the machine was recognized long ago by geologists, gas-workers, oil-workers, and ameliorators.

In the private allotments belonging to people, the LuAZ has proved very useful owing to the special arrangement of the chassis which enables the vehicle to be driven along cross-country muddy roads, through snow cover and uphills.

Now the factory has received foreign orders: the next batch for Hungary is now being manufactured in the shops. Next the first orders from Italy and Colombia will be fulfilled.

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Contacts and contracts

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SOVIET RAIL (SZD) BRINGS ANY TRIP WITHIN YOUR MEANS AND MAKES IT MORE PLEASANT THAN YOU EVER THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

SZD coaches are provided with everything you need to travel in comfort. Cozy compartments, first-class service plus traditional Russian hospitality will contribute to your good mood and make your journey a relaxing and agreeable experience.

Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with a dining-car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner; various hors-d'oeuvres, vintage wines, juice, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

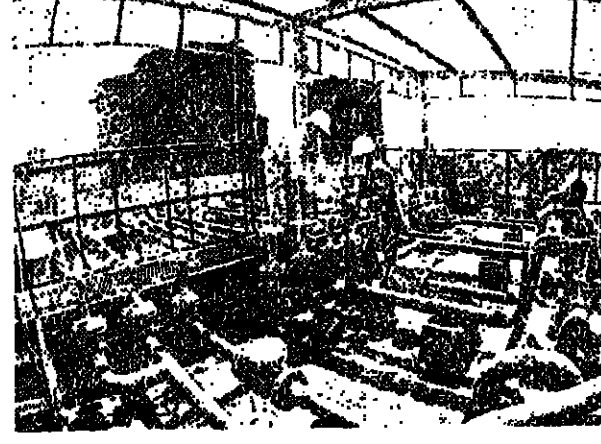
Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services linking Moscow with Aachen, Hamburg, Bern, Oslund, Hook-van-Holland, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Turin, Athens, Istanbul, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen, or Leningrad with Cologne and Helsinki, or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services please contact your nearest travel agent or Infotour office.

SOVIET RAIL WILL ALWAYS BE GLAD TO WELCOME YOU ABOARD THEIR TRAINS!



SOVIET RAILWAYS



An oil product storage is nearing completion with Soviet assistance and following a Soviet design near the Ethiopian town of Bahdur. In the photo: the storage's pumping station.

ELECTRONICS TO TEST LORRIES

Business ties have been increasing between Vialit, the Hungarian contractors and industrial enterprise producing electric automatic machines, and the Soviet KamAZ lorry works. The two partners have been maintaining scientific and technical cooperation resulting in the Soviet partners receiving over the past few years nearly 150 test beds for diesel engines. This computerized equipment can handle thirty different operations to test and check KamAZ engines.

USSR AT THE LEIPZIG FAIR

The International Autumn Fair has begun in Leipzig. Their items are exhibited in the numerous exhibition halls and pavilions by six thousand different firms and organizations. Great interest among the visitors has been aroused by the Soviet pavilion which this year has a motto, "Everything to Benefit Man". Six hundred Soviet industrial enterprises and associations have brought nearly eight thousand exhibits for display. Most widely represented in the Soviet section among the branch

exhibitions are goods which exemplify the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme for the socialist economic integration. The fruitful cooperation between the scientists and workers in the USSR, the GDR, and other socialist countries is graphically reflected in more than 250 items on display in this stand. The Tajik SSR and the Volgograd Region have mounted special exhibits as part of the collective Soviet exhibition.

Philately

A STAMP FOR NAMIBIA DAY

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp, dedicated to Namibia Day proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly. The 1-kopeck stamp carries the flag and emblem of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the inscription, Namibia Day, August 24.

